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Either they *will not* condemn militarism in Soviet Russia, or else "the advocates of Soviet Russia," who are running the "No More War" campaign in other countries, have been *forbidden* to criticise the Communist army.

Nicolai Lenin, at the Third Congress of Soviets, after the overthrow of the Constituent Assembly, when the other members accused the Bolsheviks of using force, declared:

"We are accused of using force. We admit it. All government is merely organized force in the hands of one class against another; but now, for the first time in history, this organized force is being used by the working class against the capitalist class." (Bolshevik propaganda, United States Document, p. 23.)

The Soviet Republic Constitution declares:

"The principle of arming the toilers, of forming a Socialist red army of workers and peasants, and of *completely disarming* the property-holding classes is hereby decreed." (Bolshevik propaganda, United States Document, p. 60.)

Thus Soviet Russia, both in official declaration and in the fact of its red army of 1,500,000, is committed to the *use of force* itself and the complete disarmament of all others.

"Friends of Russia" who are *trying to disarm all other nations*, while never uttering a word against the great red army, cannot claim any consideration as sincere pacifists, but must be looked upon as agents and advocates of the Soviet program to *disarm everything but the Communist army*, so that there may be no other force to resist the *force of Communism*.

How many ministers, school teachers, organizations, etc., who were caught like flies with the sugar-coated slogan, "No More War," and *herded* into carrying and pasting up "No More War" banners and stickers on July 29, know anything whatever about the motives and manipulators of this foreign-born propaganda?

The National Council for Reduction of Armaments is the present "front" of the organized pacifists in America, just as Frau Schwimmer's Women's Peace Party was the "front" of the German pacifist agitation conducted from September, 1914, up until the day that Congress declared war, with "white wing" pacifists surrounding the Capitol.

The National Council for Reduction of Armaments (which will be referred to hereafter by initials) is the fruition of the *herding* scheme outlined by the "Women's Peace Party," which changed its name to "Section for the United States of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom" after the "International Congress of Women" at Zurich, May 12-17, 1919.

Evidently the "No More War" propagandists have not been seriously disturbed by the *Patriot's* attacks. Some of their people have expressed regret that placards were hung on the statues of war heroes. About the charges that the leaders take orders from Soviet Russia, they seem little worried.

A brief history of the movement shows that "beginning in three cities on the Continent in 1920, the anniversary of the outbreak of the World War has been made the occasion in Europe of a 'No More War' demonstration, to express 'the will of the people to end war forever.' Last year demonstrations were held in 200 cities in England, France, and Germany. This year ten nations of Europe have already agreed to participate—England, France, Germany, Holland, Sweden, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Portugal, and Switzerland.

"In England committees have been formed in all communities and the demonstration take the form of local processions and mass meetings. The central committee in London includes such names as Brig.-Gen. Birdwood Thomson, Major C. R. Attlee, Bishop Charles Gore, G. Bernard Shaw, Bertrand Russell, Jerome K. Jerome, Maurice Hewlett, Laurence Housman, A. G. Gardiner, Margaret Wintringham, M. P., Margaret Bondfield, Robert Smillie, Charles Trevellian, J. Ramsey MacDonald, Arthur Henderson, M. P., Neil Maclean, and Rev. Dr. R. J. Campbell."

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

ON AUGUST 10 DISPATCHES FROM LONDON stated that formal ratification by Great Britain of the armament treaties growing out of the Washington Conference had been completed. On that day copies were signed by King George and prepared for shipment to Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador in Washington, by the next steamship. It was explained that there had been delay in completing ratifications, owing to the necessity of obtaining the assent of the Dominion governments, which included approval by the Dominion parliaments.

Five days earlier Japan ratified the treaties, and on the day on which Great Britain completed ratification it was stated in Tokyo that as soon as the ratifications of the arms treaties were exchanged by the United States, Great Britain and Japan the latter would put into effect the plans for scrapping tonnage in accordance with the provisions of the Naval Treaty. She would not wait, it was stated, on ratification by Italy and France, the other two parties to the Naval Treaty.

At the State Department it was said that China also has ratified those of the treaties framed in the Washington Conference that affected her. That leaves to be heard from France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, and Portugal. Italy and Belgium are waiting on France, whose statesmen, it is said, have been so occupied with reparations that they have not been able to act on the treaties definitely. No doubt is had that France will ratify in due course, and complete ratification by all the powers participating in the conference is regarded at the State Department as assured.

THE BULLETIN OF THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL League for Peace and Freedom gives the following program for the Vares summer school, running from August 18 to September 1, inclusive:

Friday, August 18:

Opening meeting, 8 p. m.

Address by the Honorable Carlo Schanzer, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy.

Greetings from Emily G. Balch, Secretary of the W. I. L. P. F.

Speech by Rosa Genoni, Secretary of the Italian Section of the W. I. L. P. F.

Saturday, August 19:

A. M.—Georges Duhamel, France: Individualisme et Internationalisme.

P. M.—Guglielmo Lucidi, Italy (Direttore di Rassegna Internazionale): La Storia non Scritta.

Monday, August 21:

A. M.—John Haynes Holmes, New York: America's Contribution to the Spirit of Internationalism.

P. M.—Count Harry Kessler, Germany: La Société des Nations telle qu'elle devait être.

Tuesday, August 22:

A. M.—Professor G. Salvemini, Florence: Mazzini et la Société des Nations.

P. M.—John Haynes Holmes: Second lecture.

Evening.—Maestro Orefice, Milan: L'Internazionale dell'Arte Musicale (lecture with musical illustration).

Wednesday, August 23:

A. M.—Dr. Frederic Van Eeden, Holland: *Conseils à la jeunesse.*

P. M.—Alfred Meebold, Austria: *I Rapporti Economiche Internazionale secondo la "Tripartizione dell' Organismo Sociale."*

Thursday, August 24:

Excursions.

Friday, August 25:

A. M.—Alfred Meebold: Second lecture.

P. M.—Vilma Glücklich, Hungary: *L'Aiuto come base reciproco di Educazione morale.*

Saturday, August 26:

A. M.—Andrée Jouve, France: *Le rôle des Femmes dans le développement de l'Idée Internationale.*

P. M.—Pierre Cérésolle, Switzerland: *Le Service Civil.*

Monday, August 28:

A. M.—Bertrand Russell, England: *Modern China.*

P. M.—Kalidas Nag, India: *The Internationalism of India.*

Tuesday, August 29:

A. M.—I. Ayusawa, Japan: *The International Idea in Japan.*

P. M.—Bertrand Russell: *Modern China (continued).*

Evening.—Félicien Challaye, France: *Les ruines d'Angkor*

Wednesday, August 30:

A. M.—Kalidas Nag: *The Teaching of History.*

P. M.—Eliakim-Werner, Austria: *L'Indipendenza della Scuola dallo Stato.*

Thursday, August 31:

Excursions.

Friday, September 1:

A. M.—Olivia Rossetti-Agresti, Rome: *La Formazione della Coscienza Internazionale.*

P. M.—Dr. Ettore Levi, Italy: *Azione Internazionale per la Difesa della Salute.*

CUBA APPEARS TO HAVE HAD a spasm of financial difficulties rather more acute than usual. It caused Major-General Enoch H. Crowder, special representative of the American Government in Cuba, to present a memorandum to the Cuban Government that, according to Havana dispatches, was very pointed. General Crowder was concerned to have assurance that interest on loans would be met and adequate steps taken for the amortization of loans and proposed new loans. He hinted at American intervention unless sound measures were followed to protect obligations.

Previously, Representative Barolome Sagaro had charged that something more than \$9,000,000, representing 27 special funds, had disappeared from the Cuban national treasury. He also made the charge that during the last fiscal year treasury records showed orders for payments amounting to \$68,500,000 and receipts for expenditures of \$77,000,000. The difference is substantially the amount Representative Sagaro charges has disappeared. The sums alleged to be missing were in the form of securities deposited in the federal treasury by the Banco Nacional as guarantees for federal funds placed in the bank.

Government employees will collect their July salaries from the eight member banks of the Havana Clearing House, under a plan announced by President Zayas. Inability of the government, because of administrative

disorganization resulting from demand for economy under the reduced budget, which became effective July 1, made it impossible for the government to pay its workers with ordinary dispatch. The funds paid out will later be returned to the banks by the treasury.

IN AN ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS on August 4, Mr. Lloyd-George voiced sentiments that were regarded as strongly pro-Greek. Turkey, he argued, had done the world great disservice during the war, bringing about the collapse of Russia and Rumania and prolonging the war two years. The responsibility for the subsequent defeat of Turkey was with the British, and therefore the supreme responsibility for the peace. And they had the right to say, he continued, that they would make no peace that would place hundreds of thousands of poor and helpless persons at the mercy of people who had been guilty of the outrages and deportations of Pontus.

THE CLOSING OF THE LAST CHAPTER in the career of Horatio Bottomley, arch-enemy of America in the public life of Great Britain during the war, who was convicted of frauds in the management of war-bond clubs, came early in August, when he was expelled from the House of Commons. Austen Chamberlain, Government leader in the House, made the motion that Bottomley be expelled. Previously there was read the letter written to the Speaker by Mr. Justice Salter, and also a letter by Bottomley. The latter letter was an emotional appeal, in which it was stated that if the truth were known the House not only would grant forgiveness, but sympathy, and that he had never made a penny out of the war-bond clubs and never attempted to do so.

Although the expulsion proceedings were carried out with the usual British thoroughness in such matters, the spectacle of the talented man, broken and beaten and probably destined to end his days in prison, made such an appeal that Colonel John Ward, who said he had never exchanged two words with Bottomley in his life, arose and said that he could not allow him to be expelled without expressing his personal regret at the necessity.

NEWS COMES FROM CHINA indicating that Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the leader of the South China Republic, with headquarters at Canton, who recently was overthrown, is approaching common ground with General Wu Pei Fu, dominant military chieftain of China since he defeated General Chang Tso Lin. It is regarded as the logical thing.

Both Sun and Wu are looked upon as liberals and sincere patriots. There was difficulty in understanding why Sun, from the South, supported General Chang when that ex-bandit was about to be engaged in battle by General Wu. Apparently, some of Sun's own associates had as much difficulty, for his overthrow in Canton by General Chen Chung Ming, the Canton military leader, seems to have been due largely to the liaison of Sun with Chang.

The prospective agreement now between Sun and Wu seems to have grown out of a telegram from Wu approving a stand taken by Sun for convocation of an all-China parliament free from outside influences; self-govern-

ment for the provinces instead of the military governorship, or tuchun system; and disbanding of the provincial armies that have been marching and warring up and down China.

BECAUSE OF THE GUARANTEES OF SAFETY believed to inhere in the treaties framed at the Washington Conference, Australia is planning material cuts in her budget for national defense, according to late dispatches. Australia's fear has been Japan, and the Four-Power Treaty and the Naval Treaty are looked upon as promising security for at least a decade. The press of Australia is said to be generally supporting the government's curtailment plans.

JAPAN, WHICH HAS SUFFERED more grievously in the hard times following the war than has been understood in Europe and the United States, reports that economic conditions are improving. Apparently, the improvement is due mainly to economy on the part of the masses of the people. In July Japan exported to the amount of 144,000,000 yen, and kept the imports more than 2,000,000 yen below the export figure. That is the first month since November, 1920, that the people of Japan have bought less than they have sold, in their dealings with other nations.

THE NATION, EVER ALERT to what is going on in the Latin-American nations, and usually quite piquant, if not passionate about it, contributed in its issue of August 9 the following characteristic account of a recent real-estate transaction of some magnitude in Mexico:

Luis Terrazas is, or was, the largest landholder in the world; his estates in Mexico covered an area greater than the whole of any other Central American country, some six and a half million acres. On July 12 *The Nation* published the decree of the Mexican Government expropriating the lands of Luis Terrazas. On its face the decree told little, but since its publication articles have appeared in various Mexican papers indicating that something more than a pious desire to provide land for the peasants lay behind the government's action. The land which belonged to Luis Terrazas is in the State of Chihuahua, and most of it borders on the United States. For many years American interests have had their eyes on it, and recently Señor Terrazas visited New York, where a contract was signed turning over large sections of the Mexican borderland to various American business men. But down in Mexico City the statute books show a law providing that no lands bordering on the United States shall be held by citizens of the United States. The signers of the contract were informed of this fact, but the polite representations of the Mexican Government had only their usual negative value. And so, after a further exchange of courtesies, the Mexican Government expropriated the lands of Señor Terrazas; and for the moment the border is safe. The *Heraldo de Mexico* states that the claims of the American interests involved are being steadily pressed. The incident is small, but it casts light on the rigid principles of Secretary Hughes in regard to property rights in a neighboring sovereign State.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL CITIZENSHIP LEAGUE—Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, Secretary—is furnishing speakers and literature to schools for the purpose of defining the meaning of American citizenship. The League is preparing material for the use of teaching staffs. It stands for an international bureau of education, the organization of which was the primary aim of the International Conference on Education called by the Netherlands Government for September, 1912. The secretary pointed out, at the meeting of the National Education Association early in July, that international co-operation in education has long been known as an important element in the progress of civilization, and that it should be more fully recognized as an agency to promote the complete development of the ideas of co-operation and of law. She went on to say that a durable peace depends ultimately upon an education which creates an inspiration for democratic freedom throughout the world.

A PLAN TO "FEDERATE the numerous educational organizations throughout the world," which will include a permanent bureau of international research, was proposed at the meeting of the National Education Association, meeting in Boston early in July. The proposal carries with it an invitation to forty-five countries to join in a world conference on education in 1923. The committee submitting these proposals urged that such a convention next year might well take the lead in organizing a World Peace Exposition, to be held in 1930, at which the nations of the earth may come together on common ground, bringing the fruits of peace. The program committee aimed to provide for school leadership in international understanding through the following means:

- (1) The teaching of international civics, which will acquaint the rising generation with the various points of contact made necessary and facilitated by the modern means of communication and trade.
- (2) By the organization of text-book material used in the schools, such as will give a more accurate visualization of the dominant traits and ideals of the nations.
- (3) Through the exchange of teachers and through scholarships to students of foreign countries.
- (4) By a program looking to universal education and to character education, conduct, and behavior.
- (5) Through an exchange of articles on education setting forth programs and methods used in the various countries, and through an exchange of educational periodicals.
- (6) The designation of a day to be observed by all, which may be known as "World Good-Will Day," upon which programs may be given, such as will promote international friendship.

Thus the main objects of the proposed conference will be to promote peace and good-will among the various nations of the earth; to bring about a wider respect and tolerance for the rights and privileges of all nations; to inculcate into the hearts and minds of youth the spiritual values necessary to further the aims expressed at the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament; to secure more accurate information and more adequate statements in the text-books used in the various countries of the world; in brief, to bring home to all man-

kind the absolute necessity for universal peace. It is hoped that the movement may result in a spirit of co-operation for the betterment of mankind, securing for everybody more equal opportunity and the removal of any unjust discrimination against any people because of race, creed, or fortune.

THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT for International Peace has issued in pamphlet form three preliminary reports, as follows: "Report of the Director of Intercourse and Education"; "Report of the Division of Economics and History"; and the "Report of the Division of International Law." These preliminary documents, later to be incorporated in the annual report of the endowment, are of importance to any one concerned to know of the broad superstructures being laid for the better world that is to be. The income from the \$10,000,000 left by Mr. Andrew Carnegie has been used during the last year for reconstruction in Belgium, France, Serbia, and Russia; for the promotion of friendship between the nations of the world; for the compilation of an economic and social history of the World War, and for the extension of the principles of Justice in terms of international law. The Endowment has been able to be of service to the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament and will be to other international conferences yet to be held.

AN APPEAL TO CHURCHES of all denominations to join the Quakers in an effort to abolish war and all preparation for war is being sent out to 20,000 ministers in the United States by the Religious Society of Friends, embracing Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland. The Society decided on the widest possible circulation of their appeal at its last annual meeting in Philadelphia.

"Christianity seems to us to face a grave crisis and a divine duty," the appeal says in part.

"As Christians we are striving for a 'warless world.' We are firmly convinced that this can be achieved only by refusing to participate in war. The fundamental peace principle of Christianity demands the utter rejection of war, unequivocally and without compromise."

The appeal has been commended to the churches by the Church Peace Union of New York, and is being mailed from the headquarters of that organization, at 75 Fifth Avenue.

ACCORDING TO A SPECIAL in the *New York Times*, certain organizations of American women will join forces to bring about world peace mainly through political action. Six women who have been nominated for Congress or are candidates for nomination for Congress in the primaries of the two major political parties are all out for another general peace move under the initiation of the United States.

Eight organizations of women are demanding American action against war. They are the National League of Women Voters, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the American Association of University Women, the Women's Trade Union League, the National League of Girls' Clubs, the Women's International League for

Peace and Freedom, and the Congress of Mothers and Parent Teacher Associations.

Three organizations of women are making card catalogs of all members of Congress with reference to their positions on world peace and further disarmament. The National League of Women Voters is sending out this question to Congressmen:

"Are you in favor of having the United States take the initiative in international co-operation to prevent war?"

The following questions are being put to candidates for Congress by the National Council for Reduction of Armaments:

"What do you believe should be the next step in this movement? Do you believe this government should take the initiative in calling another international conference? Should it be along economic lines for the further reduction of armaments or for the outlawry of war? Or have you in mind some different method of attacking the problem?"

PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY

612-614 Colorado Building

WASHINGTON, D. C.

PAMPHLETS

Limited numbers of the following pamphlets are available at the headquarters of the American Peace Society, the price quoted being for the cost of printing and postage only:

Title.	Author.
America and the League of Nations, 14 p., 10¢	George Wharton Pepper.
Anglo-Franco-German Alliance, The, 12 p., 10¢	Robert Stein.
Beginning of the End, The, 12 p., 10¢	Leon Tolstol.
Century of Anglo-American Peace, 12 p., 5¢	James L. Tryon.
Christ of the Andes, The, 8 p., 5¢	Arthur Deerin Call.
Coercion of States, The, 20 p., 10¢	Theodore Stanfield.
Coercive League, A, 8 p., 5¢	J. H. De Forest.
Conditions of Peace Between the East and the West, The, 16 p., 10¢	Julia Grace Wales.
Conscientious Objector, The, 10 p., 10¢	Arthur Deerin Call.
Cumber and Entanglements, 15 p., 10¢	James Brown Scott.
Development of Modern Diplomacy, The, 37 p., 25¢	Theodore Stanfield.
Divided States of Europe and the United States of America, 14 p., 10¢	Lucia Ames Mead.
Economic Facts for Practical People, 8 p., 5¢	Lyra D. Trueblood.
Eighteenth of May—History of Its Observance as Peace Day, 12 p., 5¢	Arthur Deerin Call.
Estimate of the Situation, 17 p., 10¢	Arthur Deerin Call.
Federal Convention of 1787, 80 p., 25¢	Thomas E. Green.
Forces That Failed, The, and The Burden of the Nations, 42 p., 15¢	Nicholas Murray Butler.
Governed World, A, 11 p., 5¢	James Brown Scott.
Governed World, A, Three Documents, 15 p., 10¢	Elihu Root.
"Great War" and International Law, The, 20 p., 10¢	James L. Tryon.
Hague Peace System in Operation, The, 24 p., 10¢	Charles E. Beals.
Higher Scholarship, The, 56 p., 20¢	Benj. F. Trueblood.
International Arbitration at the Opening of the Twentieth Century, 23 p., 10¢	Alpheus Henry Snow.
International Legislation and Administration, 51 p., 15¢	Nicholas Murray Butler.
International Mind, The, 12 p., 5¢	Alpheus Henry Snow.
International Reorganization, 12 p., 10¢	James L. Tryon.
Interparliamentary Union and Its Work, The, 20 p., 5¢	Mrs. F. Pethick-Lawrence.
Inviolability of Human Life, The, 4 p., 5¢	J. H. De Forest.
Is Japan a Menace to the U. S.?, 12 p., 5¢	John Hemmenway.
Ladd, William, The Apostle of Peace, 4 p., 5¢	